Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1865. VOLUME 38; NO. 52.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JNO. H. FILLER.....J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. aprll.'65-81y.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa,.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) June29, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other imes he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENRDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
Oct. 6.3m.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to prompt ly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—tj.

Poetry.

SOMEBODY'S SON.

Somebody's son was out last night,
Brushing about the town;
And if I mistake not, he was tight—
"Tight as a Derby clown."

I know he's considered a moral youth,
Above suspicion—but that
Is no reason, to tell the truth,
He had "a brick in his hat."

Daylight morality often takes
Strange fancies into his head,
And "play the d—l" or "jump up snakes;"
When the public eye is in bed.

"My son can't dance," somebody said,
"For never a lesson took he;"
But he danced last night when you were in bed,
And Twilight was there to see.

You may call it dancing or not, as you feel,
Though for half an hour or more,
He danced or "jigged" a "tangle-foot-reel,"
In front of my office door.

"My son can't sing," somebody swears,
But he sung last night, I know,
As rough a song as a demon dares
To sing in the regions below.

"My son don't imbibe," somebody thinks,
Well, may be he don't, but then,
That he acts very much like one who drinks
Can be proved by a hundred men.

Yes something was tight—yes, drunk last night,
So drunk it could hardly crawl;
Perhaps 'twas the brim of a crowaless hat
That I found by my garden wall.

So, for fear I am wrong and somebody's right
My hasty words I recall,
And say that the thing I saw last night
Was nobody's son—that's all!

Miscellaneous.

A REBEL PILGRIMAGE.

The Pilgrim Fathers of Alabama—wind, weather and Providence permitting—are to sail to-day from the port of Mobile for Brazil, with one ton of freight, and probably, a heavy heart each. They turn their backs on the land of free negroes and of mudsills forever. Like- and yet unlike the old Pilgrim Fathers, they seek a distant and foreign shore; not to worship their God undisturbed but to "wallop their nigger" uncondemned. As the Puritans fled from the Star Chamber, the Alabama pilgrims flee from the Freedmen's Bureau.

It is the beginning of a new secession movement, which even Lee and Hampton have no power to check. Not to-day by States, but by families and colonies, they secede from the Union once more. Unpatriotic in their former action, they are eminently praiseworthy now:—

"True patriots they; for, be it understood
They leave their country for their country's good."

But they seem to have forgotten the proverb which advices us to look before we leap; not to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire; and especially the dear-bought wisdom which says that we should begin nothing until we have truly considered the end.

The Puritans counted the cost, and the results of their exile demonstrated their wisdom. But have the "Impuritans" of Alabama taken time to consider their step? We hardly think that they have given it more than one thought—for they seem to have been amply satisfied with the assurance that slavery exists in Brazil. Let us take a brief glance at Brazil as a field of emigration for the "overpowered" but "unsubdued" class of our Southern countrymen.

Christie, the last author who has written on Brazil,—late "Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" there,—reports that the slave population of the empire is variously estimated at from two and a half to four millions. He says the total population is about seven millions. But the relative proportion of the races is much more largely in favor of the colored people than even in Alabama, where, in twenty out of her fifty-two counties, there is an excess of negroes; or than in South Carolina, where they constitute, by the census of 1850, fifty-six per cent. of the population, and probably to-day stands as three to two.

In the year 1825 Humbolt estimated the entire population of Brazil at about four millions. Of this number he calculated that 920,000 were whites, 1,960,000 were negroes, and 1,120,000 were of mixed blood or native Indians. Thus, the proportion of the colored races to the white is about three to one. Later estimates give a total population of five millions, with the proportion of colored to white as four to one. A still more recent authority, an English parliamentary report, estimated the population on the 1st of January, 1848, to be—whites, 1,000,000; free colored races, 500,000; slaves, 3,500,000,—being in the same proportion.

The free colored races are mulattoes, wild Indians, manumitted native Africans, free negroes born in Brazil, domesticated aborigines, mamalicoes, (a mixed caste between whites and aborigines,) and mestizoes or zamboes, the offspring of aborigines and negroes. When our new pilgrims are safely landed, we wish them joy of this select company. Like the boy at the menagerie, they have paid their money and they can take their choice!

But, alas! there is no Eden without its serpent; and the repulsive feature—to the overwhelmed but unconquered mind—the repellant aspect of Brazillian society, has not yet been hinted at. It is—*Negro Equality!*

There is no country where the white and black races mingle in which the field is so fair for the negro. It is true that slavery exists there, but it is equally true that it is a personal relation; that is, between master and slave, not between white man and black. "Though in Brazil a slave is indeed a slave, 'yet a negro is not in the American sense a "negro." This is the language of a well-informed English author. In Brazil there is no social distinction between the black race and the white, resulting in the general proscription of the African. The races have fused. The result is equality. There exists a certain pride of purity of blood, but black blood is no bar whatever to advancement. The races intermarry. They associate without friction or jealousies. The negroes and the mulattoes hold offices of all grades in the army and navy. Some are ministers of State; others are diplomatists; black magistrates hold court; yellow lawyers make pleas. It has been noted, even, says one writer, that, "contrary to the usual order of nature in such matters, these cross breeds are endowed with greater quickness and aptness for business than either of the original races."

One result of this social fusion has been to make slavery more secure from insurrections than in other countries. As involuntary servitude is wholly a condition of life, not of race, there are as many negroes as whites who are slaveholders; and therefore they are as much interested in its perpetuation as our own chivalry in the palmiest days of the C. S. A. As good as the whites at the ballot box, they are as bad as the whites in the slave quarters.

How will our fugitives from freedom, who are running away from the North Star as eagerly as their bondmen once ran toward it—how will they put up with negro soldiers, negro generals, negro statesmen, negro magistrates, negro lawyers? They will find them all in Brazil.

And the worst is to come. *There are Abolitionists in Brazil!* Just imagine, if you dare, how the Alabama runaways will 'swear "and tear round" (as they express it) when they find themselves again face to face with live abolitionists, whom they can neither gag nor hang, nor even tender the hospitality of a ride on a rail, or the seamless coat made of tar and feathers!

One of the pet measures of the Brazilian abolitionists is to emancipate all slaves belonging to foreigners of countries in which slavery is unlawful. This is bad enough, but it is not all. A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society of London waited on Senhor Andrada in March last. The Senhor has been secretary of the Brazillian Legation for some years, and was then charged with the superintendence of the Brazilian consulate. He told the deputation that the Emperor himself, and all his ministers, and all the Brazillian people believe that it is a duty to humanity to abolish slavery. "I can assure you," he said, "that not only the Emperor, but his government, his advisors and every Brazilian possessing the feelings of humanity, think that it is not only the duty but that it will be for the interest of our country to abolish slavery!" And still again: "The government and people of Brazil think that it is their duty and their interest, as soon as they possibly can, *entirely* to abolish slavery."

Whither away? Is there no hope in which the unconquered can hide his head, and "larrup his negro" undisturbed? Brazil it is clear, will hardly afford even a temporary abiding place. Suppose the emigrants try Brigham Young, the much-married patriarch of the Plains? He is their only hope.—*Boston Advertiser.*

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Mr. Seward's Account of the Attack upon Him.

The American correspondent of the London *Spectator* writes that he recently heard Mr. Seward and Mr. Frederick Seward give the following account of their own sensations at the time of the attempted assassination:

"Mr. Frederick Seward said that on stepping from his bedroom into the passage and seeing the assassin, he merely wondered what he was doing there, and called him to account. On his resisting the fellow's endeavor to press into Mr. Seward's room, the assassin drew a revolver, which he presented at Mr. Frederick Seward's head. What followed, it must be remembered, took place in a few seconds. Mr. Frederick Seward's first thought was, 'That's a navy revolver.'

"The man pulled the trigger, but it only snapped, and his intended victim thought 'That cap missed fire.'

"His next sensation was that of confusion, and being upon the floor, resting upon his right arm, which, like his father's jaw, was barely recovered from a bad fracture—the assassin had felled him to the floor with the butt of the pistol—he put his hand to his head, and finding a hole there, he thought, 'The cap did not miss fire, after all.'

"Then he became insensible, and remained so for two days or more. His first indication of returning consciousness was the question: 'Have you got the ball out!'—After which he fell off again into a comatose condition, which was of long continuance.

"On the very afternoon of the day when Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, Mr. Frederick Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State had asked his father what preparation should be made for the presentation of Sir Frederick Bruce, which was to take place the next day. Mr. Seward gave him the points of a reply to be made to Sir Frederick, and he laid the outline of the speech upon the President's table, and, as I have previously informed my readers, Mr. Lincoln that afternoon wrote out the reply adopting Mr. Seward's suggestions, and thus preparing that reception of the British Minister by President Johnson, which was regarded at the time, by the people to whose representative it was addressed, as so friendly, and fair, and dignified.

"Mr. Frederick Seward's first inquiry after he came fully to his senses, which was a long time after the assassination, was: 'Has Sir Frederick Bruce been presented?' He thought that only one night had passed since he knew what had happened to him, and his mind took up matters just where it had left them.

"Mr. Seward's mental experience during his supposed assassination was in its nature so like that of his son, that it raises the question whether this absence of consternation and observation of minute particulars is not common in circumstances of unexpected and not fully apprehended peril. Mr. Seward was lying upon his side, close to the edge of his bed, with his head resting in a frame, which had been made to give him ease and to protect his broden jaw from pressure.

"He was trying to keep awake, having been seized upon by a sick man's fancy—it was that if he slept he would wake up with lockjaw. He was brought to full consciousness by the scuffle in the passage way, followed by the entrance of the assassin, and the cry of Miss Seward, 'Oh! he will kill my father.' But he saw nothing of his assailant until a hand appeared before his face, and then his thought was 'What handsome cloth that overcoat is made of. Just nothing. He will bring those justices on the question of testifying in the courts has passed the Senate, but hangs fire in the House of Representatives; and, we are told, will fail. Can Tennessee appear at Washington, and as a supporter of the President's policy—who has complied with all its demands—ask admission for her Senators and Representatives in Congress? Surely not. She can claim the favor of neither the President's adherents in that body, nor of the radicals.

"Mississippi started well. She accepted abolition of slavery, and altered her Constitution to conform to the change in her domestic institutions, and declared her ordinance of secession null and void. But she has gone no further. She withholds her assent to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, has refused the freedmen the right to testify in the State courts, and appears determined to deny them the rights and privileges which the President demands for them, and without which freedom is a name.

"Alabama, following next after Mississippi, with her constitutional convention, did better. She added to what her predecessor did, the repudiation of the rebel debt. Her legislature meets to-morrow. We shall not anticipate its action. We hope its first act will be to ratify the Constitutional amendment; and that she will follow it up by doing full and ample justice to her freedmen. North Carolina stands upon the same platform as Alabama. Her action has been the same; and she has still to meet the question of ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and providing for the proper protection of her freedmen. She has elected to Congress a delegation not one of whom can take the oath, and perhaps bearen the Union candidate for Governor, thus showing her deep-seated hostility to the federal government, and her intention to do nothing she can avoid, to return to her place in the national councils.

South Carolina has taken a step in advance of Mississippi, Alabama, and North-Carolina, and ratified the Constitutional Amendment. But she simply repealed her secession ordinances, thus adhering to the doctrine of secession, has not repudiated the rebel debt, and seems inclined to keep her free colored population in a state but little better than abject slavery. Georgia, taking the cue from South Carolina, repealed her secession ordinance, accepted the abolition of slavery, but with an eye to future compensation, and not until she found it could not be avoided, repudiated the rebel debt. She has yet to act upon the ratification question, and to pass laws for the protection of the freedmen.

"Florida hassimply annulled her secession ordinance, and whilst recognizing the abolition of slavery and adapting her organic law to the change, has refused to repudiate the rebel debt, submitting the matter to a vote of the people. This is as far as she has gone. The other questions will come before the legislature. Texas has, as yet, done nothing. Her provisional governor is 'making haste slowly.' Louisiana is more advanced than Tennessee, inasmuch as freedmen in that State are admitted as witnesses in the courts. But she is still below the mark in giving her colored population their rights.

"Arkansas is in about the same condition as Tennessee."

ENLIGHTENED SUFFRAGE.

MANY of our most thoughtful and experienced statesmen are of the opinion that none except such as can read and write should be allowed to exercise the elective franchise. It is thought that to require this would greatly foster the cause of education and materially increase the intelligence of the community generally—for no parents would be likely to allow their children to grow up without qualifying them to become voters. Besides if every citizen had the ability to read all would feel that ever increasing thirst for knowledge which uniformly takes possession of business and beautifies intelligent minds. Newspapers and the current literature of the day would be universally read and an impetus would thus be given to letters which in one or two generations at the furthest, would produce a people beyond all question intellectually superior to any that the world has ever seen. In England a man can not vote unless he has a certain amount of property. This policy inspires a thirst for gain and the English have become a race of shopkeepers." The prevalent theory here seems to be that age alone should entitle a citizen to vote. This may not be casting "pearls before swine," but it is making the great privilege of elective franchise so cheap, that the unprincipled mobleading demagogue has a power that is dangerous and detrimental to the state.

To grant equal privilege to all citizens without requiring any degree of intelligence or prudenee whatever as a condition precedent, is to deprive the state of one of its most legitimate powers to elevate its moral, intellectual, and material standard. In a government that has already established free schools for all, to require that all voters should know how to read and write, could hardly be regarded as oppressive or unjust. Some of the European governments, having learned by experience that ignorance breeds mobs and riots, have adopted the policy of forcing the rising generation to attend school for a certain length of time, or until a certain amount of knowledge is acquired. All that is desired by these governments and more than is attained by them, we can accomplish without force. All we have to do is to adopt for the rising generation the policy of enlightened suffrage, and every parent and boy in the land will at once have a new incentive, and attach a new importance to the acquisition of knowlenge. The result of such a policy will be a whole race of men of whom not one has had his mental faculties neglected, an accomplishment beyond the power of any government on earth, but our own, and possible to us only by making our own schools free, and adopting the policy of enlightened suffrage.—*Amer. Statesman.*

THE real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

THE SOLDIER BIRD.

One day in the spring of 1861, Chief Sky, a Chippewa Indian, living in the northern wilds of Wisconsin captured an eagle's nest. To make sure of his prize, he cut the tree down, and caught the eaglets as they were sliding from the nest to run and hide in the grass. One died. He took the other home and built it a nest in a tree close by his wigwam. The eaglet was as big as a hen, covered with soft brown down. The red children were delighted with their new pet; and as soon as it got acquainted, it liked to sit down in the grass and see them play with the dogs. But Chief Sky was poor, and he had to sell it to a white man for a bushel of corn. The white man brought it to Eau Claire, a little village alive with white men going to the war. "Here's a recruit," said the man. "An eagle! an eagle!" shouted the soldiers—"let him enlist;" and sure enough, he was sworn into the service, with ribbons round his neck—red, white, and blue.

On a perch, surmounted by the stars and stripes, the company took him to Madison, the capital of the State. As they marched into Camp Randall, with colors flying, drums beating, and the people cheering, the eagle seized the flag in his beak and spread his wings, his bright eye kindling with the spirit of the scene. Shouts rent the air—"The bird of Columbia; the eagle of freedom for ever!" The State made him a new perch, the boys named him "Old Abe," and the regiment (the Eighth Wisconsin) was thenceforth called "the eagle Regiment." On the march it was carried at the head of the company, and every where was greeted with delight. At St. Louis a gentleman offered five hundred dollars for it, and another his farm. No, no, the boys had no notion of parting with their bird. It was above all price—an emblem of battle and victory. Besides, it interested their minds, and made them think less of hardships and of home.

I cannot tell you all the droll adventures of the bird through its three years of service—its flights in the air, its fights with the guinea hens, and its race with the darkies. When the regiment was in summer quarters at Clear Creek, in Dixie, it was allowed to run at large, and every morning went to the river, half a mile off where it splashed and played in the water to its heart's content, faithfully returning to camp when it had enough. Old Abe's favorite place of resort was the sutler's tent, where a live chicken found no quarter in his presence. But rations got low, and for two days Abe had nothing to eat. Hard tack he objected to, fasting was disagreeable, and Tom, his bearer could not get beyond the pickets to a farmyard. At last pushing his way to the Colonel's tent, he pleaded for poor Abe. The Colonel gave him a pass, and Tom got him an excellent dinner.

One day a rebel farmer asked Tom to come and show the eagle to his children. Satisfying the curiosity of the family, Tom sat him down in the barnyard. O what a screeching and scattering among the fowls; for what should Abe do but pounce upon one and gobble up another, to the great disgust of the farmer, who declared that was not in the bargain. Abe, however, thought there was no harm in confiscating, nor did Tom.

Abe was in twenty battles, besides many skirmishes. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, the storming of Corinth, and marched with Sherman up the Red river. The whiz of bullets and the scream of shells were his delight. As the battle grew hot and ho tter he would flap his wings, and mingle his wildest notes with the noise around him. He was very fond of music, especially Yankee Doodle and Old John Brown. Upon parade he always gave heed to "Attention." With his eye on the commander, he would listen and obey orders, noting time accurately. After parade he would put off his soldiery air, flap his wings, and make himself at home. The rebels called him "Yankee Buzzard," "Old Owl," and other hard names; but his eagle nature was quite above noticing it.

The rebel General Price gave orders to his men to be sure and capture the eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin—he would rather have it than a dozen battle flags. But for all that, he scarcely lost a feather—only one from his right wing. His tail feathers were once cropped by a bullet.

At last the great rebellion came to an end, and the brave Wisconsin Eighth, with their live eagle, and torn and riddled flags, were welcomed back to Madison. They went out a thousand strong, and returned a little band scarred and toil worn, having fought and won.

And what of the soldier bird? In the name of his gallant veterans, Captain Wolf presented him to the State. Governor Lewis accepted the illustrious gift, and ample quarters are provided for him in the beautifnl State House grounds, where he may long live to tell us.

"What heroes from the woodland sprang,
When through the fresh awakened land
The thrilling cry of freedom rang."

Nor is the end yet. At the great fair in Chicago last summer, an enterprising gentleman invited "Abe" to attend. He had colored photographs of the old hero struck up, and sold sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars worth for the benefit of poor and sick soldiers. Has not the American eagle done its part?—*Child's Paper.*

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS DONE AND LEFT UNDONE.

The Nashville *Union* reviews and deprecates the mistakes of the South in not embracing more quickly the generous terms of the Executive. It says:

"We will begin with Tennessee, the President's own State. Has she come up to this standard? She has repudiated the rebel debt, declared secession null and void, abolished slavery, ratified the Constitutional Amendment, and elected representatives to Congress who can take the oath of office. So far all well. But upon the important question of protecting by law the rights of the freedmen, making them equals before the law with the whites, what has she done?

ONE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT

The following story is told of Peter Cartwright, the hard-shell Methodist pioneer in the western prairies. He believed in the use of the carnal weapons of war, and when with rough characters would assert his mastery over them by simple physical strength and daring. The following incident resting on good authority, is very like one told of a North Carolina pioneer, who pummelled grace into a profane and fighting blacksmith.

One day on approaching the ferry across the Illinois, he heard the ferryman swearing terribly at the sermon of Peter Cartwright, and threatened that if he had to ferry him across, and knew him, he would drown him in the river. Peter unrecognized said to the ferryman:

'Stranger, I want you to put me across.'

'Wait till I'm ready,' said the ferryman, and pursued his conversation and strictures on Peter Cartwright. Having finished he turned to Peter and said:

'Now I'll put you across.'

On reaching the middle of the stream, Peter threw his horse's bridle over a stake in the boat, and told the ferryman to let go of his pole.

'What for?' asked the ferryman.

'Well, you have just been using my name improper like: and said if I came in this way you would drown me. Now you have got a chance.'

'Is your name Peter Cartwright?' asked the astonished ferryman.

'My name is Peter Cartwright.'

Instantly the ferryman seized the preacher, but he did not know Peter's strength; for he instantly seized the ferryman, one hand on the nap of his neck and the other on the seat of his trowsers, and plunged him into the water, saying:

'I baptize (splash) in the name of the devil, whose child thou art.'

Then lifting him up, Peter added:

'Did you ever pray?'

'No.'

'Then it is time you did.'

'Never will;' responded the ferryman.

Splash! splash! and the ferryman is in the river again.

'Will you pray now!' asked Peter.

The gasping victim shouted:

'I'll do anything you bid me.'

'Then follow me: Our Father which art in heaven,' &c. Having repeated after Peter, the ferryman cried out:

'Now let me go.'

'Not yet,' said he, 'you must make three promises: First, that you will repeat that prayer every morning and evening as long as you live; secondly, that you will hear every preacher that comes within five miles of this ferry; and thirdly, that you will put every Methodist preacher over free of expense. Do you promise and vow?'

'I promise,' said the ferryman.

And strange to say that this man became a shining light.

COURAGE.

To fulfil successfully the duties of life, a degree of moral courage is necessary, to which very many persons are strangers.

In every important undertaking difficulties arise unforseen, and to the timid, insurmountable. However well prepared the mind may be, however surrounded by favoring circumstances, yet a certain amount of bold enterprise is required to follow any noble end, and without which the most brilliant talents are bestowed in vain.

Perhaps the most distinguishing trait of great minds is that calm reliance upon self, that fearless intrepidity which sees obstacles only to overcome them. Such a disposition is conpicuous in the characters of Washington, Franklin, Howard, and others, and with diligence and energy there is scarce any degree of success which is beyond its reach.

Providence has hung, as it were, the fairest fruits of life on the loftiest bough, thereby intimating that it is alone those who, in lofty thought, are, like Saul, above their fellows, who are worthy of its rewards. And while to the indolent, shame and mortification are the spontaneous growth of earth, honor, wealth and heaven's blessing, is the portion of those who are fearless in the right.

THE POPE'S PROSPECT.

According to the British Standard, the "situation" at Rome is not encouraging for the Pope.

"The Roman people nearly to a man are the mortal enemies of the 'Holy Father,' whom French bayonets alone, for many years past, have been the means of preserving on his throne. Assuredly Victor Emmanuel will furnish no help. The treaty of September only binds him to make no attack himself on Rome, and not to permit any body else to do it. This is a master-stroke against the man of sin, who is left to meet his subjects face to face, and to settle matters with them as he best can. No soldiers are coming in to take the place of the French, and the annual deficit is fearful. The revenue in 1864 was five millions of crowns, and the expenditure ten millions five hundred thousand! If this be not the way to the 'Fleet,' or to Gaeta, we know not what is. Then as to Peter's Pence, only one million two hundred thousand crowns have resulted from these; and we vouch for it, they will produce much less for the year now current. At present, indeed, it is distinctly intimated that every pecuniary resource of the Pope is steadily falling off. To make matters still worse, the entire circle of Governments who are Papal supporters are in a rickety, we might say, a rotten condition. Cardinal Antonelli himself actually showed at the late council that 'no Catholic power was at present in a position to come to the aid of the Holy See.'"

THE FENIAN CHIEF'S DISGUISE.—It now appears that James Stevenson, the Irish Fenian Chief did baffle the English authorities in a bold way, for some time previous to his arrest. The Dublin correspondent of the *Irish American*, says: "He played the gentleman of fortune—the man of large means and expensive tastes. Instead of dodging about the mountains, hiding in peasant's huts, or sleeping in low lodging houses, he rented a handsome mansion in the neighborhood of the city, he purchased a quantity of splendid furniture for it,—passing all the time as Mr. Herbert, son of a Protestant minister of that name in the south of Ireland, he employed gardeners and a number of work people in beautifying the grounds, erecting green houses, a moss house and so forth. So lately as this week he had purchased about twelve pounds worth of plants for his gardens and shrubberies. In every way he acted up to the character of a man of property; and thus while the police were watching pedlars, tinkers, tramps, and vagrants of every sort he escaped suspicion until a few days ago. It is stated that the magistrate when applied to for a warrant enabling the police to search the house, refused to give one not considering as sufficient the grounds of suspicion shown by the detectives. But subsequently his hesitancy was removed; he signed the warrant and the police proceeded on their mission." The last steamer brings the news that he has escaped from prison and it is expected that he will soon arrive in this country.

MUSIC.

The effect produced by music on the heart is owing more to the simple fact of association than many imagine. It is true that in the composition of music, the composer imbues it with much of his own feelings while writing or improvising it; and for a person to listen to such music for the first time without being previously affected from any cause he will be carried upon its tide very nearly as the composer's power at first directed; but I have known it in others, and have myself experienced a feeling of deep dejection while listening to music of a light and joyous character. This was in consequence of a former association of the same sounds with a former trouble. 'As much music is taken from natural sounds, and even from sounds produced by inanimate things, a part or a strain of written music may have so nearly resembled such sound, heard before or since, for a time forgotten; heard before when the heart was so severely oppressed as to affect it at hearing it again with the same emotion, and from no other cause than that of association.

THE GREAT MYSTERY.—The body is to die. No one who passes the charmed boundary comes back to tell. The imagination visits the realms of shadows—sent out from some window in the soul over life's restless waters, but brings its way wearily back without a live leaf in its beak, as a token of emerging life, beyond the closely bending horizon. The great sun comes and goes in the heaven, yet breathes no secret of the ethereal wilderness. The crescent moon cleaves her nightly passage across the upper deep, but tosses overboard no signals. The sentinel stars challenge each other as they walk their nightly rounds but we catch no syllable of their countersign which gives passage to the heavenly camp. Between this there is a great gulf fixed across which neither feet nor eye can travel. The gentle friend whose eyes we closed in their last sleep long years ago, died with rapture in her wonder stricken eyes, a smile of ineffable joy upon her lips, and hands folded over a triumphant heart, but her lips were past speech and intimated nothing of the vision that enthralled her.—*J. G. Holland.*

MEMORANDA OF AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY.—The *Buffalo Republic* says we recently picked up the following memoranda which we saw dropped by a young lady attired in an embroidered velvet Talma, an exquisite Honiton lace collar, a white hat and plume, and a painfully brilliant silk dress with exaggerated flounces:

"I must get Vail, Broun hoes, Sarceknet, Laise, Gluvs, Shimmyzet, Kulone."

We confess we were startled at the last item, but think it means cologne. The whole simply proves that wealth and intellect do not always hunt in couples.

RICHARDS was an inevitable chewer of tobacco. To break himself of the habit, he took up another, which was that of making a pledge about once a month that he would never chew another piece. He broke his pledge just as often as he made it. The last time I seen him he told me he had broken off for good, but now, as I met him, he was taking another chew.

"What, Richard," says I, "You told me you had given up that habit, but I see you are at it again."

"Yes," he replied, "I have gone to chewing and *left off lying!*"

AN Irishman asks a Long Island woman the price of a pair of fowls, and is told,

"A dollar."

"And a dollar is it, my darlint; why, in my country you might buy them for sixpence apiece."

"And why didn't you stay in that blessed cheap country?"

"Och, faith, and there was *no sixpence there*, to be sure!"

THE kissing stories of which we have recently given several seem to beget more. A gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, writes that in the beautiful village of Lexington, in the valley of Virginia, a young gent having devoted himself to the special entertainment of a company of pretty girls for a whole evening, demanded payment in kisses, when one of them instantly replied: "Certainly, Sir, present your bill!"

SULPHUR AND CHOLERA.—Dr. Herring in his "Domestic Physician," says of Asiatic cholera:—"The surest preventive is sulphur. Put half a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur into each of your stockings, and go about your business; never go out with an empty stomach; eat no fresh bread nor sour food. This is not only a preventive in cholera, but also in many other epidemic diseases. Not one of many thousands who have followed this, my advice, have been attacked by cholera."

"COLONEL W—is a fine looking man," said Jenkins.

"Yes," said Noggins, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why you are as ugly as a stump fence!"

"I can't help that; I was taken for him. I endorsed his note, and was taken for him by the Sheriff."

A PLAIN and unschooled man, who had received his education principally beneath the open sky, in the field and the forest, and who had wielded the axe more than the pen, while speaking of children, remarked with true simplicity: "The little chips are nearest the heart."

MRS. PARTINGTON said she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex, but just because he was the size of her first protector, and could wear out his old clothes.

A PROFOUND observer remarks: "I have often observed at public entertainments, that when there is anything to be seen and everybody wants particularly to see it, everybody immediately stands up and effectually prevents anybody from seeing anything."

A YOUNG lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her lover, justified the act by quoting the passage—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you ye even so to them."

WE hear that His Holiness the Pope has given positive orders that all his bulls shall be kept within the precincts of the Vatican while the cattle disease is rife.

A "UNION of forces" is well exemplified in the following:

"A Turk wears so many fleas in his shirt, that a mathematician has recently demonstrated that if they should all *jump at once*, they would carry him across the Bosphorus!"

"THE rich," said a poor Jew, "eat venison because it ish deer; I eat mutton because it ish sheep."

AN old bachelor says that the proper name for marriageable young ladies is "waiting maids."

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY DEC. 22, 1865.

THE CASE OF MR. KOONTZ.

The contested election case for member of Congress from this District, has not yet been settled, and according to usual precedent, it will be long before the question is finally determined; perhaps not before the close of the present session. We do not pretend to disguise that there will be considerable difficulty in getting rid of Mr. Coffroth, notwithstanding Gen. Koontz's clear right to the seat. It is now said that the warmest supporters of Coffroth are the Republicans whom he propitiated by his vote in favor of the amendment abolishing slavery; and it is not a matter for the least wonder that they should do everything within their power, consistent with justice, in favor of one who came to their support in the hour of need. It is but natural, in consideration of that vote against slavery, that the majority should exhaust every fair and legal means to give Coffroth the seat; but when all is done, it will be found that Gen. Koontz has a majority of the votes, and we trust the question will be decided accordingly.

It is probable that the Committee on Elections will soon report, giving to one of the claimants, the seat and compelling the other to contest his right; and Mr. Coffroth may have secured an interest among the Republicans sufficient to decide this preliminary question in his favor. Indeed it has been frequently asserted that this was part of the consideration for his anti-slavery vote.

It may be that bribery is one of the reserved rights of Republics; it is possible that it is necessary sometimes to resort to it to save the government itself; but it is a fatal doctrine to inculcate in our normal schools, or to establish in our halls of legislation. It can only be in the last resort, and for the noblest purposes, that the end can justify the means; and it is possible that this is one of those extreme cases that occur at long intervals in the life of a free nation. Historians frequently attempt a weak palliation for the extensive system of corruption by which Walpole kept the fox-hunting squires of Queen Anne to the work, and thus sustained Marlborough in his splendid campaigns against Louis XIV. Macauley makes a poor excuse for his favorite, Warren Hastings, in his corruption of the infamous Impey. But neither the successes of Walpole, nor the specious sophistries of Hume and Macauley, nor the brilliant achievements of some of our modern railroad kings, have been able to make bribery a popular institution in America.

It is true that when a blundering constituency sends a fellow like Coffroth to Congress, he must not be permitted to stand in the way of wise and wholesome legislation, and impede by his vote, measures demanded by the progress of the age, and by the necessities of the country. He must be disposed of some way or other, no doubt; and sometimes, according to the loose notions of political morality that prevail among us, bribery is deemed the shortest, easiest and quickest way. But, if it is necessary to reward Mr. Coffroth for that important vote, let him be paid the cash, and take his receipt in full, and get rid of him and the whole unpleasant subject at once and forever. But it is altogether too much that the innocent people of this district should be twice afflicted with Mr. Coffroth to pay for that vote. Once was too much of him in all conscience. We have not elected him a second time, and we do not mean that he shall misrepresent us.

Gen. Koontz is a man who will always sustain the right without fear, favor or hope of reward. He is a gentleman of ability and acquirements. He has been an anti-slavery man throughout life. He has received a clear majority of the votes of this district. If, in spite of his indisputable right to a seat in the present Congress, he should be put aside to reward Mr. Coffroth, no man can answer for the effect that will be produced, not merely in this district, but throughout the whole country, when all the facts shall have been spread before the people, as they assuredly will be. Every vote cast at the election of '64 will be carefully scanned, and when it shall be found, that to the minority candidate, defeated by our brave soldiers in the field, is given the seat, it will do more to bring odium upon the present Congress, and reproach upon representative government, than any other political act that can be imagined. But we repeat that we are confident that justice will prevail, and that the right of Gen. Koontz and of this district, which he represents, will be established.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Surely the halcyon years of jurisprudence have returned, reminding us of the period, when justice, was judicially administered, and impartiality reigned in the councils of those magnates upon whom devolved the very responsible duty of selecting jurors for the trial of all issues in fact, and for the making a true presentment of all such matters which might be given to them in charge. In the period referred to, there was an officer styled the Sheriff, whose duties being somewhat of a judicial as well as of a ministerial character, he was required, by an Act of Assembly, grown gray by more than three score winters' use, to take a little oath, by which he solemnly declared, in full view of the pains and penalties of perjury, that he would "not suffer partiality, favor, affection, hatred, malice, or ill-will, in any case, or respect whatsoever, to influence him in the selecting of jurors." But the Golden Age belonged to the past, and it semed that Justice becoming disgusted with the frailties and short-comings of men, had taken her flight to other regions. A few unfortunate individuals, through the heat and phrensy of partisan rancor and prejudice, in palpable disregard of those essential qualifications, grit, judgment, and brains, being temporarily placed in power, when engaged in the selection of jurors by a wonderful forgetfulness, and short-sightedness, could only see certain portions of our County's horoscope, and that, too, with an *eye single* to the welfare of their clique of domestic beauties. On the day appointed for the placing in the wheel, the names of the jurors for the ensuing year, as no one was privileged to enter the sanctum of these worthies, or even to peer into their Eleusinian mysteries, all were on the *qui vive*, to obtain a sight of the long, gloomy list of dismal Copperheads, ere it was suspended on the murky walls of the Sheriff's office, till with its associated catalogue of picked rebels, it grew heavy with the dust of years of "Democratic" misrule. But, *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*; a better day has dawned upon the tyrannized Union men of Bedford county. By virtue of an edict of the Abolition Legislature, no doubt instigated by John Cessna, who has brought the Copperhead party into an Iliad of woes, Mr. William Kirk, our accomplished Jury Commissioner, has been allowed to enter the portals of the Commissioner's office, and, as a consequence, we are to-day, presented with a jury, who, to use the language of our Blackstone, are "gentlemen of the best figure in the County." No more will we be cursed with Copperhead jurors, but thanks to our legislators, we are rid of this terrible nuisance. For once we have a Union man as foreman of the Grand jury, a thing which has not occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Rejoice, ye people, for this God-send.

THE TWO RACES IN THE SOUTH AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

There is too much of a disposition to treat the labor question of the South and the negro question as identical. We might as well talk of the labor question of the North as an Irish question or a German question. Nowhere in this free land has the question of labor anything to do with the fact that different races exist within its limits. Industry is a universal duty, resting as much upon one race as another. It is the basis of all civil and social prosperity; and every inhabitant of the country, whatever his color, whatever his extraction, is under the same obligation to be something more than a mere consumer—something else than a mere drone in the hive. He is bound to contribute personally in some way to the general well being.

There were in 1860 about twelve millions of people in the slave holding States, of whom four millions were of Africcn descent. The war has reduced the numbers of both races in about the same proportion; so that still the colored people in these States constitute but about one third of the entire population. Notoriously before the war the great bulk of the white population of the South had no habit of regular labor. Those who had property had little enterprise, and were little better than idlers. Those who had not property—the "poor white trash," as they were called—instead of working to acquire it spent their time mostly in hunting or other amusements in lounging and in sleeping. The eight millions of whites in the South all combined did not do as much actual work, from one year's end to another as any million and a half of whites in the North. The great cause of this was that labor in the South was the peculiar badge of a servile class and was deemed disparaging to a freeman. Southerners generally made it a matter of pride to do as little of it as possible. They are not to be specially reproached for this. It came from one of the most powerful laws of human nature—the law of association. Slaves being despised, manual labor which was the business of slaves, must needs be despised also.

Slavery is now at an end. The great Southern question now is how to end the hatred of work which slavery engendered. It is a question which has to do with both races alike. The blacks are averse to work because it has been exacted of them by the overseer's lash; their natural impulse is to make their freedom consist in being free from both. The poor whites, though slavery with all its perverting influences has disappeared still find their old habits a second nature. Judging by the accounts that are now reaching us, it would seem that there is as good prospect of getting the blacks of the South to work as the whites; that, though there is a vast amount of idleness aud vagrancy and pauperism in both races the blacks are on the whole, making as much progress in adapting themselves to the new condition of things as the whites. In many regions of the South even now little difficulty is found in inducing the freedmen to work steadily on plantations when made certain of good treatment and fair wages. We hear nowhere of any of the many millions of poor whites in the South letting themselves out as plantation hands, either for the year month or day. Why is this? How does it still happen that white field hands are not found in the South when they are so multitudinous in the North? The old pretense that white men are unable to endure the summer heats has been proved to be false by the German cottonplanters of Texas. White men can do plantation work almost anywhere in the great cotton belt if they have the will. The Southern planters themselves partially concede it in the efforts they are even now making to encourage white imigration from the North. The plain fact is thas the white millions in the South don't put their hand to the plow because the old hatred of work is still in their bones.

The most unfavorable feature of Southern society is this inbred, ingrained contempt of manual labor among the Southern whites. It is not only a prodigious injury to the whites themselves, but its indirect influence upon the blacks is very pernicious. If the common sentiment of the white people of the South is that labor is a curse the black people must necessarily imbibe the feeling; and it will constantly incline them to honor their freedom by doing as little work as possible. Here in the North, our colored people are industrious, not only because their personal necessities require it, but because work is the general order of the day and nobody regards it as any special hardship. If the same manly sentiment should take possession of the Southern whites, and become the dominant Southern feeling, the freedmen would probably acquire their full share of it and perform their full part of the labor without trouble.

There ought to be sense enough in the South to comprehend, that the destruction of the system of forced servile labor involves a necessity of making free labor respectable and indolence a disgrace. There never was a greater chimera than to imagine that the African race will continue to raise the great staples of the South by their free toil, while the other two thirds of the population are doing either fancy work or no work at all. If laziness is to remain the general habit of the South, it is certain that the freedmen will have his full share of it. The obligation to be industrious applies to both races alike. In the attempt to regenerate the South it is of prime consequence that this simple truth shall be brought home to all its white population. The precepts which are now poured in upon the freedmen with such profusion, and the complaints concerning their short comings that are vented so freely, ought to be more impartially distributed. The Southern poor whites are quite as fit subjects for them. There can be no regenerated South without an habituating of both races to the great steady industries that are to be found in all civilized society elsewhere. We repeat that the great doubt, the great concern, is whether the present generation of the poor white race of the South can be brought to this. Let that be secured and there will be no danger but that the inferior race will readily follow the example.—*N. Y. Times.*

ABSTRACT
OF THE
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the report of Secretary McCulloch we make the following extracts:

Since the 31st day of October, 1865, since which time no important change has taken place, the public debt, without deducting funds in the Treasury, amounted to $2,808,549,437 55, consisting of the following items:

Bonds, 10-40's, 5 per c., due in 1904	$172,770,100 00
Bonds, Pacific Railroad, 6 per cent., due in 1895	1,258,000 00
Bonds, 5-20's, 6 per cent., due in 1882, 1884 & 1885,	659,259,600 00
Bonds, 6 per ct., due in 1881	265,347,400 00
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1880	17,415,000 00
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1874	20,000,000 00
Bonds, 5 per cent., due in 1871	7,022,000 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1868	8,908,341 80
Bonds, 6 per cent., due in 1867	9,415,250 00
Comp'd int. notes due in 1867 and 1868	173,012,142 00
7-30 Treasury notes, due in 1867 and 1868	830,000,000 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity, past due	760,000 00
Bonds, Treasury notes, &c., past due	613,920 09
Temporary loan, ten days notice	99,107,745 46
Certificates of indeptedness, due in 1866	55,905,000 00
Treasury notes, 5 per cent., Dec. 1, 1865	32,536,901 00
United States notes	328,160,569 00
Fractional Currency	26,057,469 20
	$2,808,549,437 55

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

Balance in Treasury agreeably to warrants, July 1	$96,739,905 78
Receipts from loans applicable to expenditures	864,363,490 17
Receipts from loans applied to payment of public debt,	607,361,241 68
	$1,472,224,740 85

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1865:

Balance in Treasury agreeable to warrants, July 1, '65	$858,309 15
Receipts from loans applied to expenditures	139,773,097 22
Receipts from loans applied to payment of public debt,	138,409,163 35
Receipts from customs	47,009,583 03
Receipts from lands	132,890 63
Receipts from direct tax	31,111 30
Receipts from internal revenue	96,618,885 65
Receipts from miscellaneous resources	18,393,720 94
	440,226,770 27

EXPENDITURES.

For the redemption of public debt	138,469,163 35
For the civil service	10,571,469 99
For Pensions and Indians	6,024,241 86
For the War Department	165,369,237 32
For the Navy Department	16,520,669 81
For interest on the public debt	36,173,481 50
	373,068,254 83
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of October, 1865, of	67,158,515 44

The Secretary estimates that the receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year ending June 30, 1866, will be as follows:

Balance in Treasury, October 1, 1865	67,158,515 44
Receipts from customs	100,000,000 00
Receipts from lands	500,000 00
Receipts from internal revenue	175,000,000 00
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	30,000,000 00
	372,658,315 44

The expenditures according to the estimates will be:

For the civil service	32,994,052 38
For Pensions and Indians	12,256,790 94
For the War Department	307,788,750 57
For the Navy Department	35,000,000 00
For the interest on public debt	96,813,868 75
	484,853,462 64
Receipts	372,658,315 44
Deficiency	112,194,947 20

The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1867, are estimated as follows:

From customs	100,000,000 00
From internal revenue	275,000,000 00
From lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	20,000,000 00
	396,000,000 00

The expenditures according to the estimates will be:

For the civil service	42,165,599 47
For pensions and Indians	17,609,640 23
For the War Department	30,017,416 18
For the Navy Department	43,982,447 50
For the interest on the public debt	141,542,068 50
	234,317,181 88
Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures	111,682,818 12

During the war the laws in regard to stamps have been, of course, in the insurrectionary States, entirely disregarded; and as a consequence, immense interests are thereby imperiled.

In view, therefore, of the recent and present condition of the Southern States, the Secretary recommends:

First, That the collection of internal revenue taxes which accrued before the establishment of revenue offices in the States recently in rebellion be indefinitely postponed.

Second, That all sales of property in these States under the direct tax law, be suspended until the States shall have an opportunity of assuming (as was done by the loyal States) the payment of the tax assessed upon them.

Third, That all transactions in such States, which may be invalid by the non-use of stamps, be legalized as far as it is in the power of Congress to legalize them.

What action, if any, should be taken for the relief of persons in those States, whose property has been sold under the direct tax law, and is now held by the Government, it will be for Congress to determine. The Secretary is decidedly of the opinion that liberal legislation in regard to the taxes which accrued prior to the suppression of the rebellion will tend to promote harmony between the Government and the people of those States, will ultimately increase the public revenues, and vindicate the humane policy of the Government.

The Secretary is happy in being able to state that the affairs of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are being satisfactorily administered, and the working of the system throughout the country is being gradually improved.

SUMMARY
of the Receipts and Payments, at the State Treasurer's office from the 1st of December, 1864, to the 1st of December, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

Lands,	$ 39,521 17
Auction commissions,	17,648 75
Auction duties,	68,249 61
Tax on bank dividends,	205,911 39
Tax on corporation stocks,	1,237,933 18
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,959,206 10
Tax on loans,	315,705 87
Tax on net earnings or income,	143,073 24
Tax on enrolment of laws,	29,925 00
Tax on surplus fund, &c., of banks,	5,930 63
Tax on tonnage,	388,993 90
Commutation of tonnage tax, per Act of March, 7, 1861,	360,000 00
Tax on brokers and private bankers,	46,742 46
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.,	71,407 79
Tax on certain offices,	17,313 55
Collateral inheritance tax	294,364 94
Tavern licenses,	249,645 19
Retailers' licenses,	308,848 73
Sample licenses,	760 00
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses,	2,451 00
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten-pin licenses,	3,961 78
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses,	19,765 79
Pedler's licenses,	2,124 57
Broker's licenses,	8,413 26
Patent medicine licenses,	1,442 74
Distillers and brewery licences,	9,665 62
Millers' tax,	1,607 25
Militia tax,	27 28
Foreign insurance agencies,	110,551 96
Premiums on charters,	90,734 62
Pamphlet laws.	321 16
Sales of public property,	919 73
Premiums on loans,	74,501 81
Escheats,	1,012 46
Dividends on bridge stocks,	80 00
Free banking system,	1,155 24
Pennsylvania railroad company, bond No. 8 redeemed,	100,000 00
Accrued interest,	13,320 33
Refunded cash,	170 71
Annuity for right of way,	10,000 00
Fines and forfeitures,	3,083 00
Fees of the public offices,	7,898 08
Cases of conscience,	800 00
Total	$6,219,989 67
Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864, available,	1,942,203 63
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00
	$1,983,235 63
	$8,208,225 30

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of Government,	616,376 59
Military expenses, ordinary,	1,048 87
Military expenses per act of April 16, 1862,	42,125 07
Military expenses per act of April 22, 1863,	244,100 31
Military expenses per act of March 17, 1864,	3,375 15
Military expenses per act of May 4, 1864,	5,000 00
Military expenses per act of May 5, 1864,	41,780,19
Military expenses per act of August 19, 1864,	200 00
Military expenses per act of August 22, 1864,	528 70
Military expenses per act of August 24, 1864,	11,253 45
Military expenses per act of August 25, 1864,	6,315 79
Military expenses per act of March 22, 1865,	26,529 72
Military expenses per act of March 28, 1865,	844 00
Pensions and gratuities,	6,518 22
Charitable institutions,	272,989 38
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania,	12,376 75
State Normal School,	15,000 00
Schools of design for women,	4,250 00
Common Schools,	338,636 28
Commissioners of sinking fund viz: Loans, &c., redeemed, $1,902,767 88	
Other payments, 1,075 00	
	1,903,842 88
Interest on loans,	1,994,680 07
Domestic credits,	2,362 64
Damages and old claims,	8,941 76
Damages by rebel raids in 1862,	96 45
National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg,	11,092 00
Schuylkill county riots in May, 1862,	1,089 41
Special commissioners,	785 08
State library,	3,611 04
Public buildings and grounds,	38,093 68
Extension of capital building,	55,022 31
Houses of refuge,	56,000 00
Penitentiaries,	41,755 09
Escheats,	595 77
Free banking system,	977 12
Counsel fees and commissions	500 00
Mercantile appraisers,	885 78
Amendment to the constitution,	1,659 55
Miscellaneous,	16,165 15
	$5,788,525 16
Balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1865, available,	$2,373,668 14
Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00
	$2,414,700 14
	$8,203,225 30

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Welles rehearses in his report the immensity of the task of organizing the Navy, and maintaining the blockade, and the operations of our fleets toward the close of the war. In four years the navy added 208 (steam) vessels and 43,900 men to its rolls, beside purchasing 418 vessels, of which 313 were steamers, which on sale have depreciated in value $12, 700,000. The cooperation of the navy in the capture of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile will be read with keen interest. The conduct of England in building and equipping privateers and blockade runners is refered to in emphatic terms and an enlargement and perfection of our Navy Yards is urged that we may be prepared for future emergencies. There are now five squadrons of national vessels—on the coast of Europe (7), Brazil (10), East India (4), Pacific (11), West India (8). At the highest period of efficiency of the blockading squadrons, in January last, there were 471 vessels with 24,559 guns. Of prizes there have been captured of all kinds 1,151 vessels, of which 210 were steamers, rams and gunboats, 18; and 355 of all kinds have been sunk or destroyed. The estimated value of those sunk and captured is over $31,000,000. The amount of prizes condemned up to the 1st November is $21,829-543 96, and a number of important cases are still before the courts. Most of the whole has been British property.

There are on the pension roll 2,027 receiving an annual sum of $248,529 50. An increase of the salaries of officers and clerks is asked for. The recources of the Department for the fiscal year were $140,091,125 99, and the expenditures $116,781,675,95, which together with unexpended appropriations and those for the current year, leaves a balance for estimated current expenses of $142,291,919 40, exclusive of the proceeds of sales of vessels, etc. The working expenses of the navy for the year ending June 30,1867 are estimated at a little less than twenty four millions.

The Secretary offers some suggestions for the laying up of iorn clads; location of a Naval Academy and for the education of seamen. He concludes by stating that the navy is in a state of excellent physical and moral efficiency; congratulates the country, his subordinates and himself upon the success of their past labors and commends the naval force to the cherishing care of the Government as the best hope of our national defense and glory.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

The Postal Department has been again more than self sustaining during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the revenue being $14,556,158,70, and the expenditures $13,694,728,28, leaving a surplus of $861,-430,42. The service has been 8 per cent more costly and 17 per cent more productive than the previous year. The average deficiency for the past 24 years has been $1'-288,028 61 per annum which had to be met by special appropriation. The estimates of the year 1866 and 1867 contemplate a deficiency of $1,207,457, which is more than provided for in unexpended appropriations.

There has been an addition of 3,168 miles of routes opened during the year principally in the Southern States and 1,051 of the 8,-902 old offices reopened at a much less cost than before and proposals have been invited for re-establishing nearly all the old routes.

The European mail service has been conducted for some years on the basis of paying to American steamers the whole of the postages of letters carried and to foreign steamers the sea postage only; the latter amounting to an average of $2,970 per trip last year. The advantages of such competition rather than subsidizing national steamers are clearly set forth. Steam service with Brazil has been established, and contracted for to China.

Free delivery of letters is now confined to 45 principal cities. A new Post Office building for New York is recommended. There has been an increase of 25 per cent (859,262) in the number of dead letters for the year, of which 42,154 contained money amounting to $244,372,97, a large increase upon last year. Nearly one per cent of all letters conveyed were sent to the Dead Letter Office, owing in part no doubt to the irregularities caused by the war. The law requiring the advertising in the newspaper of largest circulation it is found is very expensive and discretion is urged in its stead.

The Money Order system is so far successfully in operation that it has issued 74,-277 orders for $1,360,122,82 during the year; the fees amounting only to two thirds of the expenses. Some suggestions for alteration are suggested.

Contractors and others from the rebellious States have presented claims for a million dollars which are held for the action of Congress. The two great mill stones on the neck of the Post Office are the Franking Privilege and the Overland Mail (partly military), which together cost a net outlay of two millions of dollars to be paid by the Department.

It is a gratifying fact, illustrating the progress of education and social development of our country, that the average receipts from the North alone during four years of war were $3,533,845, over the whole and of the last year $6,038,091 greater than the revenues from the whole Union previous to the Rebellion!

Standing Committees of the U. S. Senate.

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sumner, chairman; Doolittle, Harris, Henderson, Wade, Johnson, Buckalew.

Finance.—Mr. Fessenden, chairman; Sherman, Morgan, Cowan, Vanwinkle, Williams, Guthrie.

Commerce.—Mr. Chandler, chairman; Morrill, Morgan, Howe, Lane, of Kansas; Foot, Nesmith, Doolittle.

Manufactures.—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Dixon, Pomeroy, Riddle, Wright.

Agriculture.—Mr. Sherman, chairman; Lane, of Kansas; Cresswell, Cowan, Guthrie.

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Mr. Wilson, chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Howard, Nesmith, Sprague, Brown, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs.—Mr. Grimes, chairman; Anthony, Wiley, Ramsey, Cragin, Nye, Hendricks.

Judiciary.—Mr. Trumbull, chairman; Harris, Clarke, Johnson, Poland, Hendricks, Stewart.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—M. Dixon, chairman; Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Anthony.

Public Lands.—Mr. Pomeroy, chairman; Stewart, Cresswell, Hendricks, Grimes, Wright, Harris.

Private Land Claims.—Mr. Harris, chairman; Sumner, Howard, Williams, Riddle.

Indian Affairs.—Mr. Doolittle, chairman; Lane, of Kansas, Trumbull, Buckalew, Clarke, Norton, Nesmith.

Pensions.—Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman; Van Winkle, Foot, Wilson, Stockton, Yates, Buckalew, Davis.

Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Ramsey, chairman; Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, Wright.

Claims.—Mr. Clarke, chairman; Howe, Anthony, Henderson, Williams, Norton, Davis.

District of Columbia.—Mr. Morrill, chairman; Wade, Willey, Sumner, Yates, Henderson, Riddle.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. Cowan, chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Poland, Norton, Guthrie.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Mr. Foot, chairman; Brown, Trumbull, Grimes, Hendricks.

Territories.—Mr. Wade, chairman; Lane, of Kansas, Yates, Norton, Nye, Cragin, Davis.

On the Pacific Railroad.—Mr. Howard, chairman; Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Brown, Yates, Cragin, Ramsey, Stewart.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Brown, chairman; Henderson, Lane, of Indiana, Sumner.

Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman; Sumner, Willey.

Mines and Mining.—Mr. Conness, chairman; Stewart, Chandler, Morgan, Cresswell, Buckalew, Guthrie.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the Part of the Senate.—Mr. Anthony, chairman; Brown, Riddle.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the Part of the Senate.—Mr. Nye, chairman; Howe, Cowan.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the Part of the Senate.—Mr. Howe, chairman; Howard, Fessenden.

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, chairman, Eliot of Massachusetts, Dixon of Rhode Island, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Longyear of Michigan, James Humphrey of New York, J. L. Thomas, Jr., of Maryland, Eggleson of Ohio, J. M. Humphrey of New York.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Schenck of Ohio, chairman; Deming of Connecticut, Marston of New Hampshire, Rousseau of Kentucky, Bingham of Ohio, Ancona of Pennsylvania, Ketchum of New York, Blaine of Maine, Sitgreaves of Kentucky.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. A. H. Rice of Massachusetts, chairman; Griswold of New York, Pike of Maine, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Brandagee of Connecticut, Eldridge of Wisconsin, Phelps of Maryland, Darling of New York, Le Blond of Ohio.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Banks of Massachusetts, chairman; Raymond of New York, Orth of Indiana, W. H. Randall of Kentucky, Dawson of Pennsylvania, Patterson of New Hampshire, Newell of New Jersey, Cullum of Illinois, Winfield of New York.

On Elections.—Messrs. Dawes of Massachusetts, chairman; Schofield of Pennsylvania, Upson of Michigan, Marshall of Illinois, Paine of Wisconsin, Shellabarger of Ohio, McClurg of Missouri, Radfield of New York.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, chairman; Hooper of Massachusetts, Brooks of New York, Garfield of Ohio, Wentworth of Illinois, Conkling of New York, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Allison of Iowa, Hagan of Missouri.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, chairman; Raymond of New York, Blair of Missouri, Kasson of Iowa Voorhees of Indiana, Farnsworth of Illinois, Spaulding of Ohio, Higby of California, Wright of New Jersey.

On Banking and Currency—Messrs. Pomeroy, of New York, chairman; Harper of Massachusetts, Calver of Pennsylvania, Buckland of Ohio, Harding of Kentucky, Lynch of Maine, Defrees of Indiana, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of West Virginia.

On District of Columbia.—Messrs. Ingersoll, of Illinois, chairman; Dumont of Indiana, Davis of New York, Baldwin of Massachusetts, McCullough of Maryland, Colt of Missouri, Walker of Ohio, Mercur of Pennsylvania, Shankland of Kentucky.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, chairman; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Williams of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge of Vermont, Morris of New York, Rogers of New Jersey, Lawrence of Ohio, Cook of Illinois.

On Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Price, of Iowa, chairman; Stevens of Pennsylvania, Donnelly of Minnesota, Ames of Massachusetts, Brooks of New York, Loan of Missouri, Clark of Kansas, Bidwell of California, and Henderson of Oregon.

On Claims.—Messrs. Delano, of Ohio, chairman; Hotchkiss of New York, Washburne of Massachusetts, Sloan of Wisconsin, Niblack of Indiana, McKee of Kentucky, Ward of New York, Barker of Pennsylvania, Thornton of Illinois.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Julian of Indiana, chairman; Driggs of Michigan, Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, Donnelly of Minnesota, Eckly of Ohio, Holmes of New York, McRuer of California, Anderson of Missouri, Tabor of New York.

On Post Offices.—Messrs. Alley of Massachusetts, chairman; Farquhar of Indiana, Finck of Ohio, McRuer of California, Ferry of Michigan, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kuykenhall of Illinois, D. Hubbard, Jr. of New York, Kelso of Missouri.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Whaley of West Virginia, chairman; Newell of New Jersey, Eldridge of Wisconsin, J. L. Thomas, Jr., of Maryland, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Van Horn of New York, Clarke of Ohio, Trowbridge, of Michigan, Trimble of Kentucky.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hubburd of New York, chairman; Broomall of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of Iowa, Rollins of New Hampshire, Jones of New York, Smith of Kentucky, Warner of Connecticut Plants of Ohio, Nicholson of Delaware.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Thayer of Pennsylvania, chairman; Holchkiss of New York, Baker of Illinois, Hayes of Ohio, Goodyear of New York, Noell of Missouri, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Woodbridge of Vermont, Kerr of Indiana.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, chairman; Ames of Massachusetts, Bundy of Ohio, Trimble of Kentucky Hale of New York, Harding of Illinois, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Hubbard of Virginia, Hubbell of New York.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bidwell of California, chairman; Grinnell of Iowa, Stillwell of Indiana, Baxter of Vermont, Ritter, of Kentucky, Trowbridge of Michigan, Hubbell of Ohio, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Bergen of New York.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Windon of Minnesota, chairman; McIndoe of Wisconsin, Dennison of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of Iowa, Clarke of Kansas, Henderson of Oregon, Hart of New York, Bliss of Illinois, Van Horn of Missouri.

On Militia.—Messrs. Smith of Kentucky, chairman; Harding of Illinois, Backland of Ohio, Hale of New York, Noell of Missouri, Phelps of Maryland, Farquhar of Indiana, Perry of Michigan, Boyer of Pennsylvania.

On Territories.—Messrs. Ashley of Ohio, chairman, Beaman of Michigan, J. H. Rice of Maine, Grider of Kentucky, Marvin of New York, Strauss of Pennsylvania, Hill of Indiana, Moulton of Illinois, Starr of New Jersey.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messers. McIndoe of Wisconsin, chairman; Price of Iowa, Boyer of Pennsylvania, Goodyear of New York, Unson of Michigan, Brandagee of Connecticut, Washburn of Massachusetts Walker of Ohio, Holmes of New York.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Perham of Maine, chairman; Stillwell of Indiana, Taylor of New York, Driggs of Michigan, Van Aerman of New York, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Benjamin of Missouri, Harding of Kentucky.

On Roads and Canals.—Messers. Beaman of Michigan Chairman; Vanhorn of New York, J. H. Hubbard of Connecticut, Rousseau of Kentucky, Wentworth of Illinois, Davis of New York Miller of Pennsylvania, Defrees of Indiana, Finck of Ohio.

On Patents.—Messers. Jenches of Rhode Island chairman; Myers of Pennsylvania, Chanler of New York J. H. Hubbard of Connecticut, Broomwell of Illinois.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messers J. H. Rice of Maine, chairman; Starr of New Jersey, S. F. Wilson of Pennsylvania, Le Blond of Ohio, Latham of West Virginia.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs Scofield of Pennsylvania chairman; J. F. Wilson of Iowa, Ashley of Ohio A. H. Rice of Massachusetts, Pomeroy of New York.

On Mileage.—Messrs Anderson of Missouri chairman; Marston of New Hampshire, Plants of Ohio, Grider of Kentucky, Kuykendall of Illinois.

On Accounts.—Messrs Rollins of New Hampshire chairman; Broomall of Pennsylvania, Eckley of Ohio, Kerr of Indiana Ward of New York.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.—Messrs Kasson of Iowa chairman, Winfield of New York, Williams of Pennsylvania, Bunby of Ohio, Dawes of Massachusetts.

On Expenditures of the State Department.—Messrs Pike of Maine, chairman; Bromwell of Illinois, Randall of Pennsylvania, Hart of New York, Shellabarger of Ohio.

On Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs Marvin of New York chairman, Culver of Pennsylvania, Hill of Indiana Cullom of Illinois, Ritter of Kentucky.

On Expenditures of the War Department. Messrs Deming of Connecticut chairman; Sloan of Wisconsin, Miller of Pennsylvania, E. N. Hubbell of New York, J. C. Hubbell of Ohio.

On Expenditures of the Navy Department.—Messrs J. Humphreys of New York chairman; Julian of Indiana, Moulton of Illinois Warner of Connecticut, Dawson of Pennsylvania.

On Expenditures of the Post office Department.—Messrs Baker of Illinois chairman; Myers of Pennsylvania, Darling of New York, Eggleston of Ohio, Rogers of New Jersey.

On Expenditures of the Interior Department.—Messrs Dumont of Indiana chairman; Strouse of Pennsylvania, Benjamin of Missouri Allison of Iowa, Mc Kee of Kentucky.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs Longyear of Michigan chairman, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Dixon of Connecticut, Johnson of Pennsylvania, W. H. Randall of Kentucky.

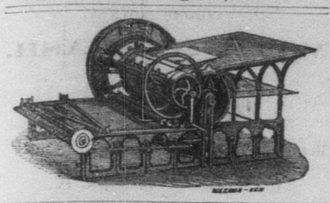
Joint Committee on Library.—Messrs Hays of Ohio chairman; Kelley of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of New York.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs Laffiin of New York chairman; R. W. Clarke of Ohio, Latham of West Virginia.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs Cobb of Wisconsin chairman; Glossbrenner of Pennsylvania.

Select Committee on Rules.—The Speaker; Messrs E. R. Washburne of Illinois, Banks of Massachusetts, Dawson of Penns

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

Republican County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee of Bedford county, will assemble at the Washington Hotel, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested as business of much importance will be submitted for its action.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chairman.
M. A. POINTS, Secretary.

☞ Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ The Hollidaysburg *Whig* has made its re-appearance. It is controlled by Maj. John Brotherline and an associate. We wish them abundant success, in this, their latest undertaking.

☞ To enable our employees to enjoy the festive Holiday occasion, and in accordance with a time honored custom prevalent among newspaper men throughout the country, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

THE FESTIVAL for the benefit of the Cemetery will open this (Friday) evening and will be open on Saturday evening; also on Christmas day and evening. Oysters, Ice cream, Fancy work and Christmas presents of all kinds we believe are to be on hands. Christmas day will open with Christmas dinner for every body.

☞ A. L. Defibaugh and E. M. Fisher have entered into partnership in the Dry Goods business. They request us to say that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c. which they will sell cheap for cash. Give them a call at Defibaugh's old stand.

☞ The different members composing the Republican County Committee will, we hope, consider it obligatory upon them to attend the meeting advertised for the 28th inst. (Thursday next). A full attendance is very much desired. It will afford the individual members an opportunity to take a holiday trip, and we are satisfied that they and their party will be mutually benefitted thereby. Let the friends of the cause urge an attendance from every district in the county.

☞ Many of our subscribers have supposed that we would be compelled to raise the subscription price of the INQUIRER under the present pressure of prices and taxation. We are happy to inform them, however, that we have raised our prices as high as we intend to raise them. And while upon the subject we will remark that we have not raised the advance subscription price of the INQUIRER a single farthing during the rage of the late high prices which so terribly affected newspaper men. For thirty years, we suppose, the INQUIRER was published at $2 per annum in advance. Within the last ten years the size was reduced, and with the reduction of the size, the price was cut down to $1.50 in advance. We have simply increased the size to one-third more reading matter than it ever contained at any time previous, and have gone back to the original price—$2 per annum in advance.

TURNPIKE MEETING.—The Turnpike project from Hopewell to Pattonsville, is fully under way, as will be learned from the annexed proceedings of an interesting meeting held at Hopewell, on the 12th inst., and which was advertised in this paper. It is certainly gratifying to know that the spirit of public improvement has not abated with the collapse of the rebellion. No improvement is in greater demand than the improvement contemplated in this connection. This will give Morrison's Cove an outlet and a market in our own county and at half the expense and distance of any other outlet. We wish the enterprising parties a speedy realization of their ardent and practical hopes. We append the proceedings of the meeting:

A respectable meeting of the friends of a Turnpike from Hopewell to Pattonsville, met at the house of Harry Drollinger, in Hopewell, on Tuesday the 12th inst., and organized by calling George Wishart to the chair and appointing D. B. Armstrong, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by Col. John F. Lowry, who also read a letter from L. T. Watson, President of the H. & B. T. R. R., favoring the project.

On motion of C. W. Ashcom, a committee of five were appointed by the chair to frame a bill, and estimate cost of road, to report at the next meeting.

The Chair appointed C. W. Ashcom, W. H. Aaron, Henry Clapper, Thomas N. Young and James Deatrick the committee.

On motion of Col. J. T. Lowry and John Major Esq., George Wishart and James Eichelberger were added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. GEORGE WISHART, *D. B. Armstrong*, Sec'y. President.

CHRISTMAS.—A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all our readers! We hope that all the folks, little folks, big folks, old folks and new folks, will enter into the spirit of the occasion, with such a fund of humor and liberality that a carnival will reign throughout the land from Christmas Eve until the New Year has ushered itself in with a bright token of future prosperity. Let all enjoy the occasion, blessed as it will be with all the luxuries of the land, and seasoned by peace and harmony. But in the midst of your enjoyment and pleasure, we beg of you not to forget the poor, the destitute little orphans made so by a father's patriotism. Do not kind mother and dear father we pray you, while with pride regarding the happiness of your own sweet cherubs, forget these little ones and their widowed mother which a sad fortune has bereft of the kind provider, who once with the same manliness and pride, perhaps, regarded his own dear household, as you do now, but in an hour when patriotism called, he bade them a sad, sweet farewell, and went—to return no more. And there are others, not made destitute by the ravages of war, that need your charity, give it to them, we pray you, and remember that they that give to the poor only lend to Him whom we all would serve. Let every body, rich and poor, old and young, married and unmarried, enjoy the rich holiday occasion.

RECORD OF THE FEDERAL DEAD.—A record of the Federal dead buried from Libby, Belle Isle, Danville and Camp Lawton prisons and at City Point, and in the field before Petersburg and Richmond has been published by the U. S. Christian Commission to save the friends of the deceased at home, the weary task of groping among the dead for their loved and lost ones. The only objection to the pamphlet, that we experienced in looking over it, is the promiscuous distribution of names, instead of being carefully arranged in alphabetical order. Four parents out of five would be as likely to find the lost one among the lamented dead in the field or the camp as in this confused mass of names. It can never be a book for ready reference. We have been requested to say that it can be had, free of charge, by applying by letter or otherwise, to the headquarters of the Christian Commission, Philadelphia.

SOLDIER'S UNION.—The soldiers of this Borough have organized a soldier's union under the jurisdiction of the soldier's union of Pennsylvania. We quote from their manuel the objects which they have in view:

"Whereas, many of the devoted sons of our country, feeling a deep interest in the flag of our Union, and the integrity of the Government, left their homes and friends in the hour of their country's sorest trial, to battle for the cause of right and the overthrow of armed rebellion, have, under the protection and guidance of an All-wise providence, returned in safety to their homes.

AND WHEREAS, Feeling a deeper interest in the welfare, success and future happiness of their comrades on the battle-field than ever before animated the bosoms of men, by reason of that sympathy which must naturally exist in the heart of every true soldier; and desiring a method by which sentiments, feelings, aid and comfort, as well as pleasures and enjoyments may be freely interchanged, they do hereby associate themselves into a society for the object of procuring employment for, and supporting each other in, all honorable means of earning a livelihood—for the purpose of assisting the worthy needy amongst their number, and so far as in their power aiding and protecting their widows and orphans; and in this act of association they do severally pledge themselves to be governed by the Constitution and By-Laws hereto appended."

The object is, certainly, to be highly commended and every soldier ought to become a member of such a Union at once. We quote from thir Constitution in regard to political and sectarian discussions as follows:

"No sectarian or political discussions, or political dispute, shall at any time be allowed in the Soldier's Union of Pennsylvania, and any member introducing them shall be subject to a penalty."

GREAT RAILROAD PROJECTS.—Within the last few weeks the monied men of the country have been greatly agitated by the development of great Railway projects which are to traverse Pennsylvania from one end to the other, or at least to pass through a portion of her borders. The principal of these is the Atlantic and Great Western, which is to traverse the heart of Pennsylvania and pour the wealth of the great west, through this direct route, into the lap of New York, while our own great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are to be reached by branches. Another project is to build a great through line of road from Washington to Point of Rocks, from thence by Baltimore and Ohio Road to Cumberland, and from thence via Connellsville road to Pittsburg. Both these routes are to antagonize the Pennsylvania Central. It is obvious to us that a combination has been formed by the Atlantic and Great Western and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads for this purpose. In a very short time the Legislature of Pennsylvania will convene, and our word for it, it will be a regular "pull Dick pull Devil" between these parties. It is needless for us to say, that in a contest of this kind, intended as it is, to antagonize a great internal improvement which has developed the resorces of the state to a greater extent than any other improvement in existence, that it is the duty of Pennsylvanians to maintain that improvement which is purely Pennsylvanian. We are no apologist of the Central Company, but we cannot see our cities become the mere tributaries of New York, reached by a mere switch or side track, if you please; no, we have too much Pennsylvania pride for that, nor can we think of the great resources of Pennsylvania, developed by our own capital, become the prey of those who are opposed to Pennsylvania's advancement. Philadelphia and Pittsburg should resist, with all the vigor of youth, this secondary part which they are asked to play in this projected scheme particularly the Atlantic and Great Western project, which is controlled entirely by foreign capital. We hope that the Legislature, early in its session will give the quietus to these anti-Pennsylvania movements.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—As Christmas is drawing near we here the question asked, What shall I get as a present for my daughter, sister, wife or friend? as the case may be. We would suggest to our readers that they, in purchasing presents, select something that will be, not only beautiful, but also a perpetual source of enjoyment, and can think of nothing so good as a Piano or Cabinet Organ, as music makes a home attractive to all. The only Agent for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Steinway & Son's Piauos in this county is B. M. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa., who keeps a full supply of Organs and Pianos on hand coestantly. Send your orders to him soon, as the demand for those instruments is very great.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—There will be a full service at the Lutheran church on Christmas morning at ten o'clock and a sermon preached by Rev. Barrow appropriate to this festive season. There will also be service on Sunday afternoon at a quarter past three.

School Reform, No. 6.

TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORT BOOKS.

During the past three years, we have examined more than three thousand teachers' Monthly reports, and we are forced to say that they have been, as a general thing, very carelessly prepared. Hardly one in a hundred is perfectly correct; and more than half contain errors that prove either ignorance or carelessness of the grossest character. If they have been no better throughout the state the volume of statistics annually published by the School Department, is so far as it is taken from them, the merest stuff, not worth the paper it is printed on. We need reform in this matter. The teacher who neglects, or is unable, to make correct monthly reports, is unfit for his position and ought to be discharged at once. The report books that have been in use during the past five years, are a disgrace to the profession of teaching. We are ashamed to say how many of our teachers have left in them the monuments of their own carlessness or stupidity. The county is this year supplied with new monthly report books. Districts that are not yet supplied should send to us for them at once. The intention is to begin with them everywhere this winter; and reports must not be made in the old books. Let the reports in them be strictly correct. Secretaries should not give the teacher his order until they are correct. If secretaries would take this course there would be an end to all trouble in the matter.

We make the following suggestions in the hope that they may prevent, in the future, some of the errors that have occurred most frequently in the past:

1. The report book should be kept in the school room. Visitors wish to see it. They have a right to see it. The book is intended to be kept in the school so that they can see it. Teachers who keep it out of sight, frequently do so because they fear it will not bear inspection. If the school-room is not a safe place to leave it over night, it can be carried home evenings.

2. It should be used as a daily roll, and tardiness, absence, &c., should be marked in it when the roll is called. We know the directions, in the book, advise differently; but we can see no good reason for this advice, and, therefore, take a different view. If the roll is kept on a sheet of paper and afterwards copied into the book, the liability to error is doubled. It occurs once when the roll is called and again when it is copied. This is an important consideration, because this liability is considerable even when the greatest care is exercised. The labor is also doubled. The old books were nearly all used as rolls, and yet they lasted five years and ninety nine hundredths of them would have lasted five years longer. What is to hinder the new books from lasting as well?

3. The roll should be called twice a day, once exactly at the time to begin in the morning, and again exactly at the time to begin in the afternoon. Those who do not answer should be marked tardy. Some teachers neglect this and thus fall into a very grave error. Tardiness is a great evil, and it can never be corrected unless a record of it is kept. The roll should be examined again, before school is dismissed, and those who have not come in should be marked absent for the half day. Teachers should keep their daily record as described above. They can do it correctly in no other way.

4. The proper names of pupils should be written in full, Silly nicknames like "Eddie," "Mollie," &c., should not be substituted for honest and beatiful names like Edward, Mary, &c. The sickly sentimentality that at present pervades all classes of the community in regard to this matter will pass away in a few years like other epidemics, and plain people looking over these reports, will wonder who could have owned those excessively tender and affectionately refined cognomens.

5. No. of different pupils belonging to school since 2st of June, till date," means only those who attended school, and not all the pupils in the neighborhood, whether they attended or not, as some have supposed. In this county we had no school after June 1st until the present winter term began. Have the above item and the next, "whole no. in attendence during mo." will always be the same for the first month of the term. Afterwards they may differ widely, and care should be taken that they be correctly entered.

6. To find "per cent of attendence during no." annex two ciphers to the average of boys and divide by the whole number of boys; annex two ciphers to the average of girls and divide by the whole number of girls; and annex two ciphers to the total average and divide by the total number.

To get "per cent of all during term till date," add together the average of boys for all the months; add together the average of girls for all the months, add together the total average for all the months. Then add together the whole number of boys for all the months; add together the whole number of girls for all the months; add together the totals for all the months. Then annex two ciphers to each of those three sums of averages and divide by the corresponding sum of totals.

7. The number and kind of books should be noted in full. It is not enough to say McGuffiy's 3 4. The number of each kind should be given. The same should be done with all books.

8. Every blank should be filled in every report.

9. Opposite the words "spelling," "reading," &c., in the proper column should be entered the number of classes in each of these branches.

J. W. DICKERSON, Co., Sup't.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bedford, Pa., December 21.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed...$	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. WALTER B. GILSON to Miss ELIZABETH GRIFFITH, both of Bedford township.

On the evening of the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. ANDREW JACKSON STECKMAN and Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of Mr. John Pennell, all of Black Valley, Monroe tp., Bedford county.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Essex, Mr WILLIAM H. PALMER, of Goldsboro, York Co., to Miss SARAH E. SMITH of this Borough.

DIED.

In Bedford, on the 17th inst., JERRY BROWN aged 47 years. For more than four years, he had been a soldier in the Union army. His body was laid to rest with the honors of war.—Chaplain Miller officiating.

New Advertisements.

BOND'S OYSTER and PIC NIC CRACKERS, and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.
In store and for sale by
dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN-STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

LONDON LAYER RAISONS, Richardson's Celebrated Fresh canned PEACHES, and Fresh Baltimore Canned Cove OYSTERS, just received for the Holidays and for sale by
dec22:2m G. R. & W. OSTER.

CONNELLSVILLE & SOUTHERN PA. R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the company No. 230 South 3d street, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1866, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve the ensuing year.
R. D. BARCLAY,
dec. 22:3t Secretary pro. tem.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SMITH,
JACOB LAW,
Administrators.
Middle Woodberry tp., dec22:6t*

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A fine assortment of

Photograph Albums,

Frames, Cases, &c.

Just received at

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Very cheap and of the very best quality.
Call and select a present for your friend.
Bedford, dec22:3t

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.
dec.22:3t

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
D. R. KING & CO.'S
Celebrated Philadelphia made Ladies', Misses', and Children's,
TAMPICO MOROCCO,
GOAT AND ENGLISH KID,
W. H. POLISH,
BOOTS,
POLKA BOOTS,
ANKLET BOOTS,
and LACE BOOTS,
to which we call the early attention of Ladies in want of a very
SUPERIOR BOOT
at a low price.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
dec22:2m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of vendi exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 15th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, viz:

All defendent's interest in a lot of ground, unimproved, containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl, on the south, and others, situate in Napier township.

Also, all defendent's interest in a lot of ground, unimproved, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county.

Taken in Execution as the property of Nehemiah Fleegle and Isaac Fleegle.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle exceptions filed with reference to, and report a distribution of the moneys arising from, the estate of Christian Barnett, deceased, will meet all parties interested in said matters at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 27th day of Dec. 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.
dec. 15: J. T. KEAGY, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WERTZ,
dec15:6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
ANDREW E. DIBERT,
dec15: Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
VAL. B. WERTZ,
JOHN MOWER,
dec.15: Executors.

BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.

All persons who have subscribed to the Bedford County Oil Company, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to G. W. RUPP, Treasurer. The company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN McVICKER,
JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y. Prest.
dec15:3t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors of the several districts of the county, for the year 1865, are hereby notified to be and appear at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, on Friday, December 29th, to pay off the Militia Tax with which they stand charged for said year.
By order of the Commissioners.
dec15:3t JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to E. Statler and son, by note, book account, or otherwise, are notified to call and settle before the first of March, 1866, as all claims not paid by that time, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons. E. STATLER & SON,
Schellsburg, Dec, 15, '65—4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF **Real Etate.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of David H. Stuckey late of Colerain township deceased, will sell at public sale or out-cry, on the premises on
Monday January the 15th 1866
at 2 o'clock P. M. The following described Real Estate to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND

in the town of Rainsburg about eighty-two feet front and one hundred and ninety feet deep with a

Large Tavern House,

adjoining lot of George Morgart on the North and C. F. Hetzel on the South, formerly the property of Joshua Filler. Terms cash on confirmation of sale. M. L. HETRICK,
Dec. 15, '65—tf. Administrator.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.

Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.

For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

FOR SALE

The old and well known homestead called the SCOVIL FARM, situate three miles north of Bedford, and containing about 170 acres, well adapted to grazing, and having about one-half cleared, is offered for sale.

To accommodate purchasers it is offered in lots of from ten to fifty acres.

TERMS—One-third in hand and the balance in ten yearly payments, with interest, payable semi-annually till the whole be paid.

If any part is not sold by spring it will be leased for one or more years.

For further particulars inquire of WM. SCOVIL, on the premises, or by letter of D. S. WILLIAMS, Arsenal P. O., Pa. dec15:3t

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of P. M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd, will offer at public vendue or outcry upon the premises, on *TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866*, the following described real estate, to-wit: One

TRACT OF LAND

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Wm. P. and B. F. Morgart, Wm. and George W. Cessna, A. C. James, Wm. Kelly and others, containing about two hundred and thirteen acres, one half of which is cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, large double barn, wagon shed, spring house and other out buildings thereon.

TERMS—One-third to remain in the property during the life-time of the widow, the interest to be paid to her annually—one-half of the balance to be paid to the Administrator at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year without interest. GEORGE W. CESSNA,
dec15:4t Administrator.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER,
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store, JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
dec8

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

The Stockholders of the Somerset & Bedford Turnpike Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny township, on the first day of January next, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
dec8:3t President.

TO

$300 COMMUTATION MEN.

The undersigned has made arrangements for the collection of moneys to be refunded to men who paid the $300 commutation, and who being subsequently drafted, went into the service, or put in substitutes. Persons applying for such moneys, must bring their discharges and receipts of receiver for the payment of commutation.
E. F. KERR,
Bedford, Dec 8:2t Attorney at Law.

NOTICE TO MILLERS.

The Directors of the Poor of Bedford county, will receive sealed proposals for the renting of the POOR HOUSE MILL, until Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1865, the highest and best bidder to be the lessee: the Directors reserving the right to appoint a Miller, as heretofore, if the amount of rent, or the character of the bidder, is not satisfactory. All proposals to be addressed to
E. F. KERR,
Dec. 8:2t Attorney for Directors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of RICHARD W. JONES, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on said eitate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
DAVID C. LONG,
Nov. 24, 1865:6t Administrator.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the late residence of the subscriber in Bedford township, about the latter part of September, a RED STEER, about two years old, with a white stripe on the back, and white on the belly. Also, white tail, with the right ear slit. The owner can secure his property by paying charges and taking it away. WM. PHILLIPS.
Dec. 1:3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent

The Mansion Property

Formerly occupied by Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, consisting of a good Stone Residence, Store Room and Warehouse attached, with all the necessary buildings for convenience—consisting of a good Stable, Brick Spring House, Wash House, &c. &c. with running water at the door.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Pa., Nov. 24, 1865.:6t

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1866,

A Tract of Land

in Monroe township, adjoining lands of John Snider, Lewis Gilliam, Reuben O'Neal, and others, containing two hundred and sixty-one acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, twelve acres of which is good meadow; having thereon a two story pebble-cast dwelling house, double log barn, spring-house, smoke-house, and other outbuildings Also, an apple orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.
BERNARD O'NEAL,
Administrator of John Hamilton deceased.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

10001 other articles

to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH,

UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17,—865.:4m.

OUR BOOKS

WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1866.

The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by

CASH OR NOTE,

will be required of all indebted to us.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
dec5.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, living in West Providence township will expose to public sale on the premises, two miles South of Bloody Run, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1865, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND

known as the Israel Morris tract, situate in said township, containing **234¾** acres and allowance, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a two story double log Dwelling House, Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There are several Springs of excellent water near the house. Also, a splendid orchard of choice fruit. Also,

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND

adjoining the above, containing eight acres, more or less, well timbered. These lands contain large quantities of IRON ORE and other minerals.

Persons desiring to buy will find this a very pleasant locatian.

Widow's dower released.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when terms of sale will be made known.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
dec1:ts Administrators of Israel Morris, dec'd

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1865, that

Valuable Tract of Land

situate in Colerain tp., Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings mountain, on the South by lands late of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, containing **330 acres,** net measure, one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings consist of a

GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE

and log barn, and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two farms.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

The Terms of sale are: One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
dec1:ts ELIZA WATSON.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC:—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
dec8:1y One door west of Lewis' BookStore.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct 18 '64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to **$50,** or charge **$10** to **$15** extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from **$12** to **$20**—ours cost but **$5.**

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	Express.	P. M.		Accom.	P. M.	Express
A. M.						P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg			3 35
	10 28		Hopewell			3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run			3 09
	11 18		Hamilton			2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run			2 34
	Arrives					Leaves.
	11 35

Farm, Garden & Household

LONG AND FINE WOOL

The late extraordinary rise in the price of coarse wool we had supposed was mainly owing to the demand of our government for blankets and clothing for the soldiers. The following article copied from the Mark Lane Express, suggests a more permanent and satisfactory reason for this singular change:—

"An extraordinary change, in fact, has taken place in the trade, by virtue of which the long and the fine short wools have changed places, the former having advanced and the latter receded in price, especially lamb's wool, which formally was the most valuable of any kind of native growth. This description has fallen to about 14 pence, or 28 cents per lb., while Leicestershire teggs or hoggett's wool from the same sheep will fetch, or has fetched 2s. 6d., or 60 cents per lb, the fleece weighing 14 lbs. The causes for so strange an alteration in the wool trade are various, but may be traced in the introduction of the Alpac or Lama wool from Peru. The length and fineness of this material enabled the manufacturer to make a kind of fabric entirely new to the British market, namely, those light gossamer stuffs known as alpacas, so much prized and worn by our fair countrywomen. The success of this material set the manufacturers to work to attempt imitations of it from the long wool of British growth. In this they succeeded, especially since the invention of combing wool by machinery about fourteen years ago, which greatly improved the operation, as well as the uniformity of the material upon which it was employed. By the use of this machine, wool can now be combed of two-and-a-half inches in length, but it is the long Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Romney Marsh, and Cotswolds that have so much increased in value since the introduction of Lama and Alpaca wool. The facility for perfecting these wools for the purpose of making imitations of Alpaca fabrics, is one of the causes of the advance; for the enormous demand for such fabrics for foreign countries, with the supply limited to the growth of the United Kingdom, has rendered this far more scarce than the short wool, of which the amount from our colonies of Australia and New Zealand is annually increasing.

WINTER CARE OF CATTLE

How many farmers there are who towards the close of winter, complain of being short of fodder and are compelled to purchase hay at high prices to carry their stock until pasture time. I know from experience what this is and find it does not pay.

There are two causes and also two remedies for this state of things, viz: Too heavy a stock and too wasteful feeding. For the former the remedy is obvious; for the latter, a great many farmers have not yet discovered a preventive; but go in the old way of feeding in common square racks in the yard, either cornfodder, straw or hay. *Here* is where the loss occurs, and did every farmer know the great gain there would be in *cutting up* everything he feeds, instead of feeding it whole, there would be no more complaints of "short fodder." I have tried it and find that I can winter *ten head of cattle on cut fodder now, where I only wintered five last year*, and what is more, keep them in better order! I use a fodder-cutter, (worked by hand or horse as the case may be,) and feed in the yard in troughs six feet long, eighteen inches deep and two feet wide at the top, sloping to one foot at the bottom. My cattle eat it up clean —*hard buts, stalks and all*; and one ordinary bundle of fodder—such as would be generally given to a steer at one meal—lasts an animal a whole day.

Another advantage is, my manure is all short, easily handled in the spring when I heap it up under the sheds, and I am not bothered by the long cornstalks all through it. Cattle prefer their fodder cut, and will eat it more quietly.

The same saving may be accomplished in the stable, by cutting the hay fed to the horses, cows, &c. They soon learn to like it better than long hay, and then they can waste none.

Let every farmer who has not tried it, and who has been worried to know how to get his cattle through the winter rightly without buying hay, try this plan, and if he does it right, he will never regret the outlay for the cutter. My saving of fodder in one winter will I think, pay for my cutter.

Cannot some of the rest of our farmers, who *have tried it*, give us their experience for the benefit of the hundreds *who have not?*

Chester county, 11*th mo.* 1865. R.

—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A CHEAP AND GOOD SMOKE HOUSE.

A Western New York farmer publishes his plan of a small, cheap and good smoke-house which, as it may contain some practical hints for our own readers, we append it:

"No farmer should be without a good smoke-house, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet wide. The door should be made of wood and lined with sheet iron. For the top I put on joints, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and a half inches from centre to centre, covered with brick, and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the centre, arching it over and covering it with a single roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smoke-house, and an iron grate over it. This arch is much more convenient and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smoke-house, and the chimney causes a draft through into the smoke-house. Good corn cobs or hickery wood are the best materials to make a smoke for hams. The cost of such a smoke-house as I have described is about $20.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

We see it recommended in more than one agricultural journal, that the best way to protect young fruit trees—such as apples, pears, cherries, &c.—against frost, is to apply a good mulch of manure or straw. Perhaps in more northern latitudes this may be of service, provided there are *no mice about*; otherwise the mulch will prove a good harbor for them, and the *the bark of the trees* excellent food.

Now, we would suggest a different procedure: In the last of November or beginning of December, increase the depth of soil over the roots, and pile it up to a point around the stem of the tree some six, eight or more inches, well spanked down. It will be found, we think, to be a sure protection against mice and frost.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BELFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27..3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

ELECTIC MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ELECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Frazer's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers's Journal,
Dublin University Mag.,	Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review,

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ELECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,

W. H. BIDWELL,
nov17:5t 5 Beekman St., New-York.

TWENTY

TOWN LOTS,

FOR SALE IN THE

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

The subscribers offer at private sale

TWENTY TOWN LOTS

fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the

TERMS LIBERAL.

T. H. & N. J. LYONS.

Nov. 10, 1895..3m.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CATS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.

Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.

Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.

nov. 17:4t*

THE INQUIRER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)

The most popular monthly in world.—*N. York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine —a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature*, London.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome Show-bill on application.

The Postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising Thirty-one Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"It is the Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes the *best Illustrations*. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome Show-bill on application.

The Postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4.00

An Extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchasr. Address HARPER & BROTHERS,

Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY.

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.

☞ TRY IT A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.

Oct. 27, 1865.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mc Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. Tht road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq. August 25, 1865. tf.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability, being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

at Manufactory and sales rooom,

No. **628 Arch st.** above 6th., PHIL'A.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

Sept. 1.-4m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,

Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPL TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,65:1yr.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. And to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Necktics, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

MILROY CLAIMS.

MILROY CLAIMS.

MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,

OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,

BROOMS, BRUSHES,

BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES

AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

WHOLESALE

DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,

137 NORTH THIRD STREET,

mar17 :1y PHILADELPHIA

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELIAS DIEHL, late of Snake Spring tp., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEORGE SMOUSE,
Snake Spring tp., Nov. 24.:6t Administrator.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

STAND FROM UNDER

CHEAP CORNER

COMING DOWN

WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM

25 to 50 per cent.

ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents,

AT

**CHEA